

NORTHERN ARIZONA RICH IN MINES, LAND AND TIMBER

COUNTRY ABOUNDS IN WONDROUS
SCENES; COUNTLESS RUINS TELL
OF PREHISTORIC AGE OF STATE

The Santa Fe railway, reaching from Chicago to everywhere, operates 812 miles of track in Northern Arizona and down to Phoenix in the central part of the state.

A branch extends from the main California line at Williams to Grand Canyon. Another branch, with side lines, runs from Ash Fork to Phoenix. From Wickenburg a line extends to Parker and thence to Cadiz, Cal.

The area of Arizona is 112,956 square miles. The altitude varies from 100 feet to 12,000 feet above sea level. Within its borders every zone, save the humid tropics, is represented, making a remarkable variety of climatic conditions.

There are nearly 5,000 irrigated farms, comprising 325,000 acres. The Salt River U. S. Reclamation project cost \$11,771,000 and waters 175,000 acres.

Many of the mountains are extinct volcanoes. The San Francisco Peaks, are all eruptive cones. Arizona is the wonderland of America, noted for its prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, painted desert, Petrified forest and Grand Canyon.

Here are found every member of the cactus family, from the diminutive "fish hook" to the giant saguaros that reach height of 40 and 50 feet.

Citrus fruits, dates, grains, sugar beets, cotton and alfalfa reach perfection in certain sections, especially under the Roosevelt U. S. reclamation project in the Salt River valley.

Arizona's copper mines are among the richest in the world; there are many gold and silver mines and quarries of onyx and marble. Navajo Indian blankets, also Apache, Hopi and Pima baskets, are highly-prized industrial products.

Countless ruins still exist of prehistoric culture, including old irrigation canals. And the Indian pueblos of today are the most remarkable in the United States. Friar Marco Niza was the first Spaniard to enter the limits of this state. He crossed the southeastern corner in 1539. In 1540 he conducted Coronado over the same route. They explored the Hopi country and reached the Grand Canyon. Early in the seventeenth century considerable progress was made in christianizing 1630 came the great Indian revolt. The 1680 came the great Indian revolt. The Hopis have ever since remained an independent tribe; they have the privilege of voting and their women are said to be the original American suffragettes. The Indian reservations comprise 17,586,000 acres, occupied by 41,506 Indians.

American traders and explorers

penetrated this region early in the nineteenth century. Arizona became a territory in 1863 and a state in 1912. The capital is Phoenix; other important cities are Prescott, Douglas, Bisbee and Tucson. Upon the significance of the name authorities differ. Some have it that the meaning is unknown; others that it is "blessed sun." The official flower is the saguaro cactus blossom and the motto is—"God Enriches." Population is about 230,000.

Lupton
Altitude 6,159 feet. Trading post. Curious sandstone formations are on each side of track—red below, yellow above, hollowed out and worn smooth by winds.

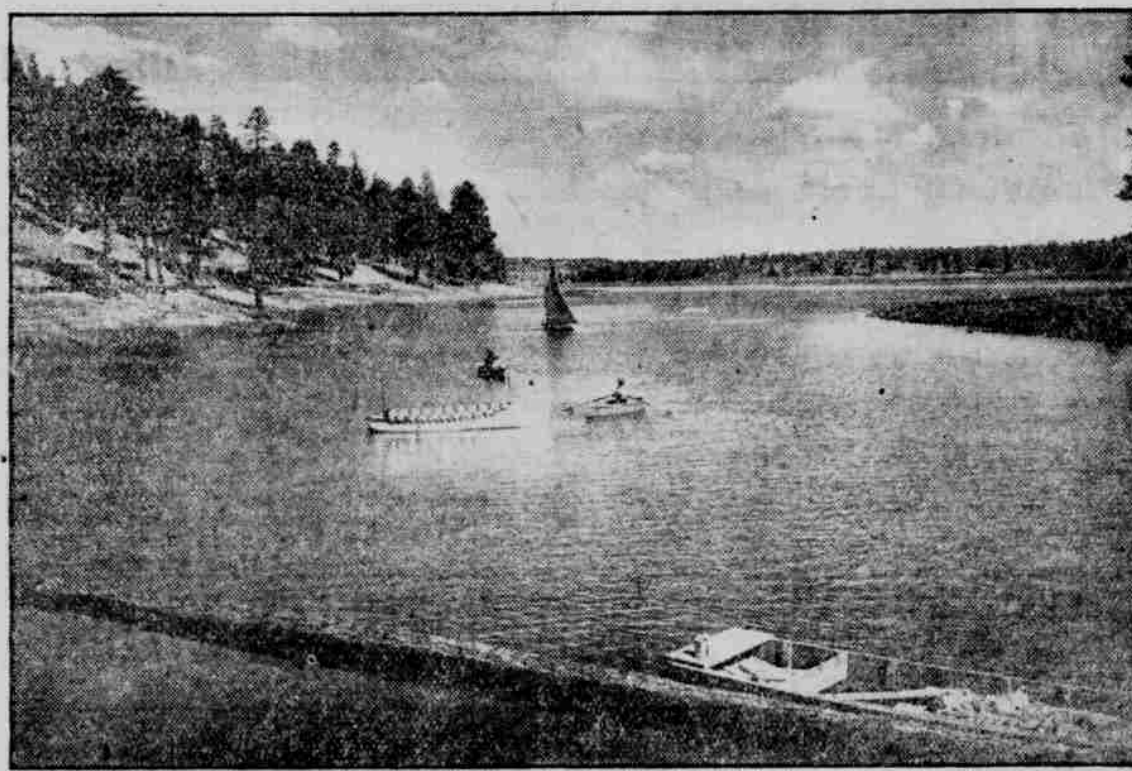
Navajo
Altitude 5629; population 50. First capital territory of Arizona. In 1863 was Indian trading post. Jacob's Well, twelve miles north, a noted stock watering place.

Adamana
Altitude 5292; population 35. On Rio Puerco. A few miles south of track lie three of five petrified forests located in this region; two are nine miles north of track. Passengers may stop over for a day at Campbell hotel, visit first and second forests, in half a day for \$2.50 to \$5.00, depending on size of party; also visit north forest and Painted Desert in half a day for same price—both trips by auto. Thousands of acres here are covered with petrified forest remains of gigantic prehistoric trees. This is one of America's most wonderful natural exhibits. The first, second and third forests cover 11,000 acres and have been created a national monument. Aztec ruins and hieroglyphics in vicinity. Interesting autostop, Adamana northeast to Wide Ruins, via Tanner Springs.

Williams
Altitude 6748; population 1500. Stock raising, mining and lumbering; junction of Santa Fe main California line with branch sixty-four miles north to Grand Canyon; has largest sawmill in Arizona; also box factory. Bill Williams mountain, on which is grave of "Bill" Williams (a noted Indian scout and guide to General Fremont in 1848), rises south of track to height of 9642 feet. Train passes west from Williams down Johnson's canyon, while eastbound trains from Ash Fork to Williams use second detour track, which has easier grades. Just after emerging from tunnel in the Bottomless Pit, whose depth never has been ascertained. The Santa Fe station hotel is named after Fray Marcos de Nizza, the first missionary padre to Arizona.

Grand Canyon
Altitude (Hotel El Tovar) 700 feet.

LAKE MARY IDEAL HIGHLAND LAKE



Lake Mary is Situated Eight Miles South of Flagstaff in the Heart of the Timber Country of the North. It is reached by a good road. It has a hotel. The Lake Mary Country is Ideal for Campers. —Photo by J. D. Guthrie.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is a great gorge, 217 miles long, from nine to thirteen miles wide, with maximum depth of more than 6,000 feet. It is sixty-four miles north of Williams, with daily trains on Santa Fe branch. The canyon was discovered in 1540 by early Spanish explorers. But Major J. W. Powell was the first white man thoroughly to explore it. He voyaged the Colorado river from source to mouth in 1893. Since Powell's time, several exploring parties have traversed this "titan of chasms" by boat. The canyon offers unlimited attractions to the tourist. On rim, near railroad terminal, is El Tovar, a \$250,000 hotel, built of pine logs in rustic style, with accommodations for nearly 300 guests. It is operated on American plan, under management of Fred Harvey, and is named for Don Pedro de Tovar. There are many things going on at Grand Canyon, such as camping trips, trail trips, horseback rides and auto outings. All trail trips are made on muleback, with experienced guides. A new scenic boulevard, stretching from El Tovar, nine miles west along rim of canyon to head of Hermit Rim, affords opportunity for viewing the gorge. Comfortable coaches start from El Tovar at regular hours for various points of interest on Hermit Rim road, stopping at new Hermit's Rest for light refreshment. East of El Tovar and reached by carriage or auto, are Yavapai, Grand View and Desert View points. Other trips may be taken in and about the Grand Canyon—across Painted Desert to homes of Hopis or Navajos, or into Cataract canyon, where live the Supai Indians. A replica of Hopi Indian pueblo faces El Tovar; members of Hopi tribe live here, affording tourists excellent opportunity to study their manners, customs and handicraft. A few Navajos also may be seen.

Ash Fork
Altitude 5128; population 500. Junction point with A. T. & S. F. railway, main California line and S. F. P. & F. line; Santa Fe station hotel, Escalante, named after Padre Francisco Silvestre Velez Escalante, a pioneer Franciscan priest who journeyed through Arizona in 1776; large curio room containing examples of Navajo Indian and Mexican handicraft. Pichacho butte and Mt. Floyd rise west and northwest.

Seligman
Altitude 5234; population 300. Stock raising, sheep and cattle; Cataract canyon, sixty-seven miles north, tributary of Grand Canyon—home of Supai Indians—very picturesque and beautiful, having numerous falls; here, around Seligman owned by government and leased; undeveloped deposit of iron ten miles south; time changes from Mountain to Pacific time, one hour earlier.

From Crookton to Seligman is descent of 450 feet along lava-covered slopes of Chino Wash.

Pica
Altitude 5234. In Aubrey valley; two wells sunk by Santa Fe railway to depth of 1100 feet; watering place for thousands of sheep and cattle.

Nelson
Altitude 5095; population 200. Largest lime kilns in Arizona. Yampai canyon, Yampai to Peach Springs, widens at latter point into valley called Truxton Wash.

Peach Springs
Altitude 4796; population 35. Earliest point from which Grand Canyon was visited. Road 22 miles long leads north to bottom of canyon. The Big Pyramid is visible only on this road.

Truxton
Altitude 4195. Few ranchers; good apple country; U. S. Indian school for Hualapai tribe in Truxton canyon is reached from Valentine station. These Indians now number 500 and occupy reservation of 730,000 acres.

Holbrook
Altitude 5072; population 650. County seat Navajo county. Farming and stock raising. Third Petrified Forest

lies eighteen miles east, reached by auto. Holbrook is point of departure for Navajo and Hopi reservations to north, also Mormon settlements and White Mountain Apache country south. Little Colorado river south of track is followed for short distance. Largest shipping point in northern Arizona for sheep and cattle.

St. Joseph
Altitude 4992; population 200. Prosperous Mormon settlement. Ditches irrigate large area. South of track are 800 acres watered by artesian wells.

Winslow
Altitude 4848; population 2380. Cattle and sheep; Santa Fe division point. Three miles west are great gypsum quarries from which tons of fertilizer are shipped daily; Fred Harvey station hotel; point of departure for Hopi Indian villages, sixty-five miles north. Hopi buttes are plainly discernible on northern sky-line. To the south lies a heavily timbered plateau, crossed by old Sunset Pass trail traveled by forty-miners. Little Colorado river (old name Rio Lino) crossed two miles east; stream empties into Colorado river at Grand Canyon. Near Winslow are ruins of Homolobi pueblo, once occupied by ancestors of the Hopis; Painted Desert northwest.

Sunshine
Altitude 5332. Southwest seven miles is huge crater about 600 feet deep and three miles around, formed by giant meteor and known as Meteor. The mountain. Tons of meteoric iron have been sent to museums from here. Fine rock dust caused by impact of meteor, has commercial value.

Canyon Diablo
Altitude 5418; population 10 (Devil's Canyon). Train passes over deep gash in plateau 225 feet deep, 250 feet wide, and many miles long, on high steel bridge. Old Volz trading post here; point of departure for Hopi reservation. Beyond Canyon Diablo, at Angel station, begins immense Coconino Forest; three miles south of Angel is Canyon Padre.

Cliffs
Altitude 6780; population 150. Large saw mill. Six miles south is Walnut canyon, fourteen miles long, with scores of ancient cliff dwellings. North ten miles is Sunset mountain, an extinct volcanic cone of almost pure sulphur. Ice caves and Black crater are near Sunset mountain. Sixty miles south is Montezuma's castle, a well-preserved, five-story ruin, built in recess of limestone cliff—at base of this cliff is Montezuma's well. One-half mile north is Mount Elden; a great yellow-pine forest, forming San Francisco Forest reserve, stretches for many miles on each side of track. All these attractions are best reached by conveyances from Flagstaff.

Flagstaff
Altitude 6885; population 3000. County seat Coconino county. Stock raising and lumbering; important yellow-pine lumber market; situated in heart Coconino forest. North of town rise twin summits of San Francisco peak (12,611 feet) and Agassiz peak (12,340 feet), commonly known as San Francisco peaks and forming part of great volcanic uplift known as San Francisco range. Round-trip to summit of peaks may be made in a day, during open season. View from summit embraces 75,000 square miles. All scenic attractions mentioned under heading of Cliffs station are visited only from Flagstaff station. Seventy-five miles north is Grand Canyon of Arizona reached by auto on graded road. This was gateway to canyon before railroad was built from Williams. To northeast are Hopi and Navajo reservations and Painted Desert. Oak creek, a trout stream, and Lake Mary are south of Flagstaff. Lowell observatory seen on hill just after leaving station, is noted for its astronomical studies of planet Mars. Northern Arizona normal school located here. Owing to cool climate this is Arizona's chief summer resort. A 52,000,000-gallon reservoir of concrete supplies town and railroad with

mountain water. Ten miles north, at foot of peaks is New Cave, with subterranean chambers extending three miles. Flagstaff is on National Old Trail highway. Average age of old pine trees in Coconino National Forest is 350 years, but many are 500 years old. Summit of Arizona Divide, between Flagstaff and Kiordan stations, has elevation 7300 feet.

Jerome Junction
Altitude 4551; population 150. Cattle raising; connection with United Verde & Pacific railway, a narrow-gauge line of twenty-six miles, ending at Jerome. Home of famous United Verde Copper mine, output of which is said to be 4,000,000 pounds of copper per month. Railway has 135 curves, some being forty-five degrees, while maximum grade is 4 per cent. After leaving Jerome Junction on east side of track is Lonesome valley, several thousand acres of which have been set aside for reclamation purposes.

P. & E. Junction
Altitude 5168; population 15. Junction with Prescott & Eastern railway to Mayer and Crown King mines; this is in midst of Granite Dells, a worthy rival of the Garden of the Gods.

Prescott
Altitude 5327; population 5097. County seat Yavapai county. Many important industries, including mining and stock raising; the oldest mining center in Arizona—gold, silver and copper; court house (oldest in Arizona); second capital of Arizona—old log building still stands; Pioneers' home (only institution of kind in world); Yavapai club, a big social organization; Mercy hospital, largest in northern Arizona. One mile from city is Whipple barracks, a government post, which was converted into school of musketry. Captain King made this locality famous in one of his novels of army life. Fine public park donated to city by Hon. Frank M. Murphy. State highway, running over backbone of Rockies, south from Prescott; Montezuma castle and Montezuma well, in Verde valley, about fifty-five miles east of Prescott.

Kirkland
Altitude 2936; population 75. Stock raising and mining. Near here the track crosses Hassayampa river—of which stream it is said that whoever

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GREAT NORTHERN COMMUNITY
SUMMER PARADISE FOR PEOPLE
FROM LOWLANDS OF SOUTHWEST

By G. M. Sparkes, Secretary Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, Prescott, Arizona.

Of all Arizona, Prescott, and Yavapai county, justly claim the best year-round climate, possessing factors combined to make outdoor living a real pleasure. It is due particularly to the altitude of this favored section that the foregoing is true. In spite of a growing comprehension of Yavapai county's climatic superiority over more noted health resorts, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that it possesses an entirely separate entity, climatically, from the lower or desert region of the state; that in its mountainous sections around Prescott, Crown King, and Groom Creek, it is everywhere cool in summer, and varying from mild to cold in winter, according to elevation; and that in its low-lying parts such as the Verde Valley and around Castle Hot Springs, all the advantages of the balmy winter climate of the desert are available, while at Mayer, Kirkland, Congress Junction and other intermediate points varieties of climate may be found suitable to the taste and needs of all classes of tourists.

One of the great advantages of the climate of Yavapai county is the purity and constant motion of the air, aiding evaporation of moisture from the surface of the body. The almost absolute exclusion from high winds so prevalent in some resorts is another factor. Yavapai county combines the advantages of abundant sunshine, slight rainfall, a sufficient altitude and a good climate during the whole year. As the prevailing wind is from the southwest, the air of Yavapai county must travel over hundreds of miles of low-lying, sun-baked desert, rendering it pure and dry.

County All of Interest
The area of Yavapai county is 8150 square miles. It holds within its confines, mile for mile, as much of interest to the sight-seer as any other section of the world. The archaeologist and the mineralogist have scarcely scratched the surface of this treasure vault. Fame awaits the artist who can faithfully depict upon his canvas its crags and canyons, pits pine-clad mountains and its rolling mesas. Nature has wrought in close companionship all of that rugged charm that attracts in the Garden of the Gods and other Meccas of world-interest, and has added many noble monuments singular to Arizona. Its cliff and cave dwellings and hieroglyphic records are held by experts to be as old as the Pyramids of Egypt and of equal interest to those who delve in the lore of unknown peoples.

Arizona is divided, physically, into three regions—plateau, mountain and desert. Northern Arizona comprises the plateau and mountain regions, and in the center of the mountain region is Yavapai county. Prescott, the county seat, is situated nearly in the exact geographical center of the state. Yavapai county lies immediately southwest of the rim of the highest plateau region; its average altitude being about 2000 feet less.

Mother of Counties
Yavapai county is known as the "Mother" of Arizona counties, because it was in Prescott, in 1863, that the first territorial capital and county seat of Arizona were established. At that time Yavapai covered nearly half the area of Arizona. Great slices have

been cut from its domain until today it is about the size of New Jersey.

It is worthy of comment that at the recent legislature there was appropriated a sum sufficient to restore the old capitol building at Prescott to its former appearance, and provision made by the county for its upkeep. Gold first gave rise to settlement in Prescott and Yavapai county. Great copper deposits brought huge sums for investment and poured millions into the world's treasury. Now come the claims of a wonderful life-giving climate, an asset at once tangible, everlasting and priceless.

Frequent incursions by warlike Apaches from their mountain fastnesses caused the location of Fort Whipple, at Prescott, and soon a live frontier town was established under its protecting guns. Pure water was found at the source of the Verde river, twenty-two miles northeast; the accessories of a luxurious civilization were made available and today Prescott, the Mile High City of Arizona, enjoys the reputation of standing first in per capita wealth among the cities of her size in the union. With abundant mountain spring water, of the purest, a sewer system far in advance of present needs, broad and well graded streets, substantial stone and brick mercantile and bank buildings, well-equipped hotels, churches of nine denominations, electric light, gas, telephone and telegraph services, the most modern and adequate, Prescott is singularly fitted to welcome and care for all seeking its superior climatic advantages as well as those who come for business or pleasure.

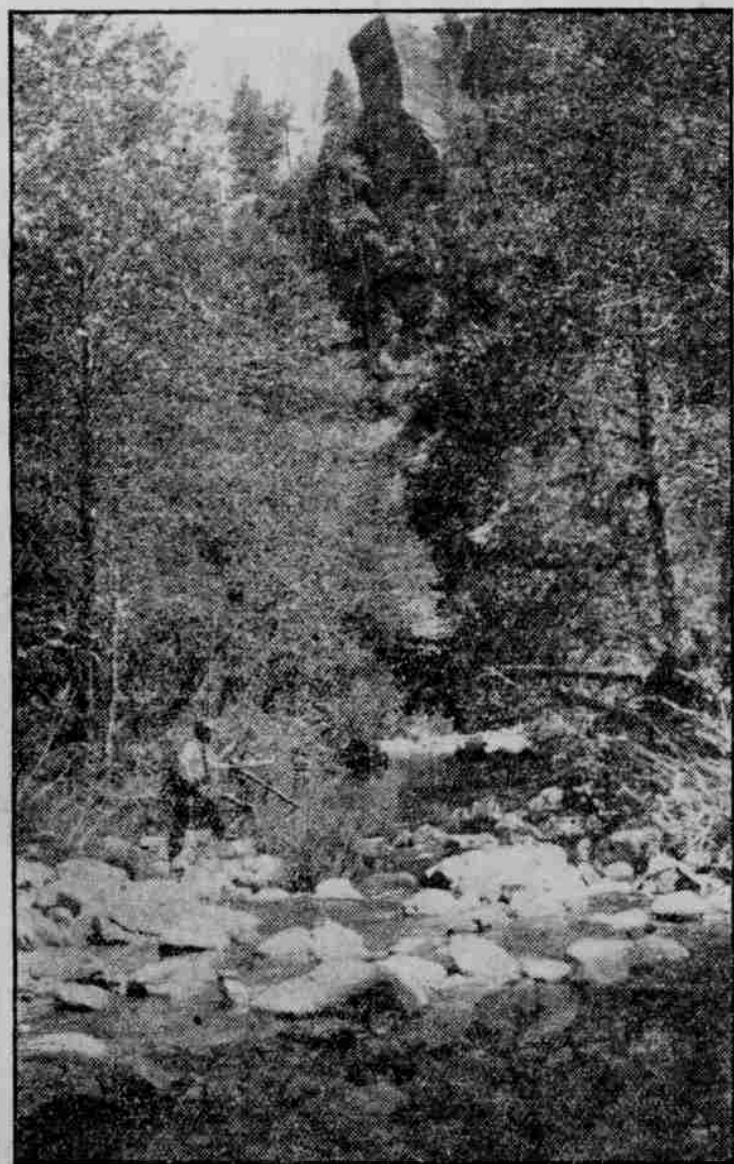
Proud of Public Schools
Yavapai county takes just pride in her public school system, equal in efficiency of instruction and in modern and sanitary buildings to those of any other county in the United States. It is worthy of note that over ninety per cent of the entire teaching corps in Yavapai public schools are graduate either of normal schools or universities.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in a beautiful building within the city limits, conduct a fine academy at Prescott. The enrollment is large, the pupils being gathered from all parts of the southwest. All the comforts of the most luxurious home with all its safeguards are assured here. The academy specializes in music, fine arts, languages and domestic science. During the past years so great a prestige has been attained by the Prescott high school that it is enabled to matriculate its graduates into colleges and universities of the first rank in the United States without examination. That this privilege was justified is apparent from the long list of graduates who are taking highest honors at these institutions. At this time three of the four class president of the University of Arizona are graduates of this school and Prescott for the year just closed ranks first of all Arizona cities at the state university. Eighty-seven per cent of the graduates of the Prescott high school to colleges and universities for further education.

This is over fifty per cent higher than the record of any other high school in Arizona and is the highest record of its kind in the United States. An \$80,000 high school has just recent-

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WHERE FISHING IS REAL SPORT



This is Oak Creek, the Most Famous Trout Fishing Place in Arizona, Situated Eighteen Miles South of Flagstaff, on Automobile Road. Oak Creek Provides Excellent Accommodations for Campers. —Photo by J. D. Guthrie.

OAK CREEK BEAUTIFUL CAMPING GROUND



Attractive Camping Sites are PLENTIFUL Around Flagstaff. Oak Creek, Seen in this Cut, is situated Eighteen Miles South of Flagstaff. It is easy of Access and the Popular Camping Place of Northern Arizona. —Photo by J. D. Guthrie.